

















## THE ICE CASE.

## To-day's Proceedings.

The action in which the Hongkong Milling Company, Limited, sued Messrs. Arnold, Karberg and Co., for a sum of \$100,000, the cost of a ice-making plant, together with the expenses incurred in erecting an ice factory and store, less the estimated value of the ice-making plant, was resumed in the Supreme Court to-day, before the Chief Justice (Sir F. Pigott) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gomersall).

Sir Henry Barkley, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) were for plaintiffs; and Mr. Duncan McNeill, of Shanghai, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. H. D. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. McNeill said there was a point which both parties felt ought to be decided, and that was in relation to the production of correspondence by plaintiffs. Defendants had called upon plaintiffs to produce certain correspondence which had passed between Mr. Rennie and other manufacturers of ice-plants. That correspondence they were unwilling to produce on the ground that they said it was not material. Defendants had been constantly told that they had kept back correspondence, and now they asked that this correspondence should be produced, for it must be material to Mr. Rennie's knowledge as to the different kinds of ice-plants that could be obtained. On that ground he asked their Lordships' decision as to its materiality.

Mr. Slade said they were absolutely ready and willing to produce the correspondence if it were material. But it seemed to him to be absolutely immaterial. Mr. Rennie, long before this contract was entered into, was approaching various manufacturers. The question at issue in the case was whether or not defendants had fulfilled their contract, and whatever the claims and pretensions of other manufacturers were with regard to their ice plant, this seemed to be entirely immaterial.

Mr. McNeill said in paragraph 3 of their defence they had alleged that Mr. Rennie was perfectly well aware that "can" ice must have a core.

After their Lordships had consulted, the Chief Justice said he had foreseen from the very first the possibility of some sort of defence being based on Mr. Rennie's knowledge and without in the least expressing any opinion on it he should say that the correspondence was material.

The Puisne Judge said while not prepared to differ from the Chief Justice's view, he could hardly see how the correspondence was material.

Mr. Slade undertook to produce the correspondence.

Mr. G. K. Huxton, manager of the Hong Kong Ice Company, then gave evidence. He stated that his Company manufactured entirely the "can" ice system. In so made there was no core, and the size of the pieces as they came from the plant was six feet long, six feet deep, and nine inches wide. Each piece weighed 1,000 lbs. The ice was clear throughout, and if a piece were put up on end with an object on the other side, that object could be easily seen through it. Occasionally air holes came into one corner of their blocks of ice, but about 50 per cent. of the blocks were free from these holes, and it was possible to prevent these holes occurring. Asked whether the transparency of ice was in any way important from a commercial point of view, witness said he should say so. During the 25 years he had been manager of the Hong Kong Ice Company, he had never been told of any other system of ice-making than the one which had been maintained ever since. Referring to the comparison made on June 23rd between the Hong Kong Ice Company's ice and the ice of the Milling Company, witness said the ice he then saw manufactured by the Milling Co. was precisely similar to the block of the Milling Co. which was now lying in the Ice Company's store. The ice produced by the Milling Co. did not come up to the warranty not being as solid as the ice of the Hong Kong Ice Company. There were six needles radiating from the core, which was largely composed of unexpelled air, and which was porous. Objects could not be seen through the Milling Company's ice.

Mr. Slade - part from the appearance is there any defect in the Milling Co. ice as compared with the Ice Co. ice? - It melts quicker.

To what do you attribute that melting quicker? - To the core and the air holes.

The Chief Justice - Do you mean it melts from the inside? - It melts from the inside and outside both.

A discussion ensued as to the nature of the core, and Mr. Slade explained that it was a hole opening from the top, which was plugged with a substance in appearance very much like frozen snow.

Mr. Slade - In your opinion as manager of the Company was or was not this ice of the Milling Company, saleable by the Ice Company on equal terms with the Ice Company's ice? - We would not have put it on the market at the same price.

Why not? - Because we consider it to be of different quality altogether.

When you say of different quality do you mean superior or inferior in quality? - Inferior.

Cross-examined by Mr. McNeill. Supposing some person was so unscrupulous as to put it on the market on the same terms have you any reason for saying that it would not have commanded the same price as your firm's ice? - I could not say that. Sales might succeed.

In reply to further questions, witness said he had been in the Colony for nine years, but had only been with the Ice Company for 24 years. Prior to that he had not had any experience in the manufacture of ice, though he had while an engineer attended to machinery used for such purpose. This was while he was an apprentice in Scotland. He had attended only one trial run, and he could not remember whether that plant was of the "can" or "plate" system.

I am instructed that the ice now manufactured by your plant has in all cases a white band on the top. - Not in all cases. In most cases, I suggest. - Yes, just now.

Should I be right in saying that that band is of the same nature as the core in the ice of the Milling Company? - That is to say, it is porous, made of frozen ice, it is opaque and it resembles in quality the core in the Milling Company's ice. - It is porous. This is caused by pressure on the boxes. We are putting more water in the boxes than should be put in so as to manufacture more ice just now.

The Chief Justice - Do you say this band is of the same quality as the core produced

under the "can" system? - It is practically the same, but it is quite avoidable.

In reply to further questions by Mr. McNeill, witness said before the contract was signed he had a conversation with Mr. Rennie as to means of delivery of the ice. Witness at that time knew of "can" ice, and he had always regarded "plate" ice as better than "can" ice. Mr. Rennie did not say that his ice was "can" ice; if the word "can" had been mentioned he would have spoken to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson on the matter. He fully expected "plate" ice.

Do you know whether as a matter of fact the "can" ice is more generally used in America than the "plate" ice? - It is. The reason of that is that a "can" plant is cheaper.

Do you know that ice produced in this way in America is consumed? - It is eaten, isn't it? - Yes, they have no choice.

Do you know whether there are any "plate" ice plants used in America? - No. Then if you don't know whether the public has an opportunity of comparing "plate" and "can" ice does it seem to you, for to say that the public has no choice? Supposing there were they would have a choice, wouldn't they? - Yes.

Referring to an application by Mr. Rennie to inspect the Ice Company's works, witness said they had a rule that nobody was allowed in.

The Chief Justice - You are going to let us in, though? -

Witness - Oh yes.

Mr. McNeill - I don't know whether I ought to be allowed in - a prejudiced party (laughter).

Witness later said that when he learned that the ice was made on the "can" system he expressed his surprise to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and told them he did not think it would be as good as that made by the Ice Company.

Can you positively say that you did not give them that advice? - I may have.

Do you know of your own knowledge whether Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. communicated with Mr. Rennie on the subject on this subject? - I can't say; I don't know.

Asked if there was any discussion as to rejection of the plant before the trial was made, witness said he did not think so, but he certainly told Mr. Rennie of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. that unless the ice was much better he could not advise them to take it. He knew when the inspection was being made that the machine was on a test run, and he did not know whether Jardine, Matheson knew of it. I did not then form any opinion as to the fairness of making a final inspection during a test run, neither did he know that it was unfair.

In further cross-examination witness said he had seen "can" ice on steamers, and it was from those samples and from what he had read in books that he formed the opinion that "can" ice was not so good as "plate" ice. Apart from the core and the air next to it he would not say that the Milling Company's ice was not as clear as the Ice Company's.

Assuming this ice to be as clear as yours, and assuming it has a core, do you now consider yourself justified in saying that the ice is not as good as that of the Ice Company? - Yes, I would say it is not as good.

Now, if I fix upon you, you come to the giving of this advice to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. with this in your mind - "can" ice generally has a core - this is going to be "can" ice; the only "can" ice I have seen was as clear as the ice of any company and it was with that in your mind you gave the opinion that the ice would not be as good; is that not so? - Yes.

While Mr. McNeill was proceeding, a misunderstanding arose between him and witness, whereupon Mr. Slade interpolated a remark.

Mr. McNeill - His Lordship the Puisne Judge has told me that I made a mistake and I would sooner take it from him than from you, Mr. Slade.

Mr. Slade - Very well. I was only trying to keep you straight, but I shall try to put it up now.

Witness then spoke of a test he made between blocks of ice respectively made from the Hong Kong Ice Company's plant and the Milling Company's plant. These blocks were used 15 lbs. in weight and by the time the Milling Company's ice was completely melted away there was still 1 lb. 3 oz. of the Ice Company's remaining.

The Chief Justice - You told us just now that something happened because you got more water in the boxes in order to get more ice. I was wondering if by that you meant harder ice? - No, simply larger blocks; you get three inches more.

Witness then proceeded to outline the results of a second experiment in which he used water in the boxes in order to get more ice. I was wondering if by that you meant harder ice? - No, simply larger blocks; you get three inches more.

Mr. McNeill - You have said that your ice, size for size, weighs a little heavier. Now you have just said with regard to the second experiment that the blocks were of the same size and shape and nevertheless your block comes heavier. May I say it is not always so? - It is always heavier.

The Puisne Judge - You did say your ice, size for size, was heavier? - Yes.

Now how do you explain it? - I think there must be a mistake in one of the experiments.

Mr. McNeill said if a mistake were made in one experiment one might be made in another.

The Puisne Judge - It seems quite inconclusive.

Mr. McNeill said other tests which had been made showed that the Milling Company's ice melted a trifle slower at the beginning of the trial, but at the end it melted quicker. There was very little difference when the ice was exposed to the sun.

Witness, asked to explain why the contract was made with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., said they were wanting a larger output of ice at the time. They had made a contract for new machine in England but when this proposal was made by the Milling Co. the contract for the new machine was cancelled and arrangements were made with the Milling Company to take their ice.

Later Mr. Slade again interrupted Mr. McNeill, saying that witness had partially made a statement and was not allowed to finish.

Mr. McNeill - I never heard him say anything of the kind, and I don't believe it.

Mr. Slade - I was simply asking that he be given a chance of completing what he intended to say - a thing I've had to complain of before.

At a later stage Mr. Slade again made an interpolation.

Mr. McNeill - Do leave it to the Judges and not to discuss what was said.

Mr. Slade - Indeed I won't.

Asked if he did not know that the reason why Jardine, Matheson and Co. made the arrangement they did with Mr. Rennie was because of the expected competition of the Milling Co., witness said that was hardly so. They simply wanted to increase their output.

Witness was questioned as to the competition which had resulted in the variation in the price of ice.

Mr. McNeill - Am I right in saying that the ice of another firm - the Oriental Ice Works - had been offered to you? - Yes.

Did you refuse to buy? - Yes.

Why? - Am you drawing in your horns with regard to trying to get this ice business, or is the demand smaller or larger than it was? - I would rather not answer that question.

Is there a larger or smaller demand than in 1908? - Larger.

In view of the increased demand I should like you to explain here it is that while you wanted to last year you do not want it this year? - We do want it still.

You want it still and you have had offered to you the ice of another Company. That is what is puzzling me. You refused it, didn't you? - Their price was too high.

Was it more than the Milling Co.? - Yes. More than five-eighths of a cent, then? - Yes.

The case was adjourned.

## WATER TUBE BOILERS.

## Discussion at Engineers' Institute.

In the presence of a gathering numbering between forty and fifty Mr. G. E. Glover read a most interesting and instructive paper on "Water Tube Boilers" at a meeting of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders on Saturday evening. Mr. J. Findlay Mill or was in the chair.

The Chairman, after making reference to the highly gratifying attendance of members, stated that Mr. Jeff had kindly offered a gold medal for the best paper read during the session. He added that the winter session would commence in October and they hoped that a good many papers would be read between then and March.

After lucidly describing the various types of water tube boilers, his observations being illustrated by means of diagrams, Mr. Glover asserted that the water tube boiler was undoubtedly the scientific steam raiser. It affected vested interests in the construction of shell boilers, but those commercial interests should not prejudice it. In its simplest form the water tube boiler closely approached the ideal. It embodied the greatest strength with the least steaming weight. Summarized, its advantages were as follows:

Lightness; portability; all parts can be adapted freely; definite circulation in one direction; large grate area for a given floor space; easy access for cleaning and repair; no reduction of working pressure after repair; steam can be raised under ordinary conditions, within an hour; the temperature of the water throughout the boiler being equal, there can be no strains due to inequality of temperature; no heavy expensive plant necessary for its construction; as there are no individual pieces of excessive size and weight, the cost of transport is considerably less; no great loss of time in putting the boiler into service; and being comparatively modern, its advantages are likely to be progressive.

A hearty expression of thanks having been accorded Mr. Glover for his valuable paper.

Mr. Stokes asked how a burst tube in a water tube boiler would be dealt with while under way.

Mr. Glover replied that methods would vary with different types of boilers, but the boiler could be easily run down and a new tube put in.

Mr. Stokes enquired if that could be done without reducing the pressure.

Mr. Glover: Certainly not, you can't do that with any boiler.

Mr. Stokes: Pardon me, you can do it with the Scotch boiler.

Mr. Logan: Does Mr. Glover speak from theory or from practical experience?

Mr. Glover: Mr. Glover speaks as a practical man with eleven years' experience of "water tube boilers" in addition to experience with locomotive, marine and any other type of boiler in common use.

Replying to other questions, Mr. Glover said there were, he admitted, difficulties to be overcome at present in water tube boilers but he contended that as they became known and properly managed they would turn to become the boiler.

Mr. Brydall stated that Mr. Glover had said that no expensive plant was necessary for the construction of water tube boilers. But in the case of a firm setting up to build Belleville boilers he understood that about 15 special machines would be required for dealing with the boxes and tubes and that these machines could not be used for any other purpose without extensive alterations.

Mr. Glover admitted that in one particular type this might be so, but he said that the difficulties encountered in one type did not arise in another.

Mr. Logan appealed for "something new." They did not want to hear of things being argued 30 or 40 years ago.

Mr. Glover replied that, judging from the nature of some of the questions, water tube boilers were far too new for many of those present to understand or appreciate.

Mr. Auld asked which type of water tube boiler had proved most successful in the Navy?

Mr. Glover said opinion was divided on that point. For himself he believed that the simplest boiler the better.

Ultimately it was resolved to adjourn the discussion of the subject until a fortnight hence, and in the meantime the members are to be given an opportunity to send in written questions on the matter.

## INFANTILE CHOLERA.

ANY unusual instance of a child's cholera during the hot weather should be a warning to mothers. Infantile cholera may develop in a few hours, and prompt action should be taken to avoid it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, followed by a dose of castor oil, will check the disease in its incipient stage, and all danger may be avoided. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

## MOTOR BOAT SERVICE.

## A Hongkong Enterprise.

The Tien Ma, a motor launch specially designed for river trade between Wuchow and Nanning, made a trial trip from Hongkong on Saturday afternoon. In response to invitations issued by Mr. J. W. Kow, about 40 local residents were entertained on board, and all were greatly impressed with the behaviour of the boat. Exceedingly well appointed, and capable of a speed of 24 knots, the Tien Ma, with her shallow draft, is an ideal craft for river traffic. The course of the trial run was past Chinghai, round Chinghai Island, and home through Mahwan passage, and throughout the whole trip there was never the slightest mishap. The Tien Ma, which is hollow started, has a length of 74 feet and a beam of 14 feet. Her draught, when fully loaded with 25 tons of cargo and 125 passengers, is 25 feet. The boat has a 100 B.H.P. six cylinder Gardner engine installed, each cylinder being eight inches in diameter, and having a five-inch stroke. The engine takes ordinary kerosene as fuel, has low tension magneto ignition, forced lubrication, patent governor, and reversing gear, while the vessel is fitted with a solid four blade bronze propeller and self-starter. The fuel consumption is 7 pints per B.H.P. per hour, which is the same of economy. The engine starts off magnets, no batteries being required. This is the fourth boat built for the Wuchow-Nanning run, and a fifth is now on the stocks. All the vessels are fitted with Gardner engines, for which Messrs. J. W. Kow and Co. are the sole agents for China and the Philippines, and an idea of their strength, durability, excellence of design and reliability can be gauged from the fact that the boats now on the run average about 20,000 miles a year without having to come to Hongkong for repairs. The hull was built under the supervision of Mr. Banker, at Wuchow, while the engine was installed by the Hongkong Dock Company under the supervision of Mr. J. W. Kow.

Before the company landed at Queen's Wharf, Mr. D. Macdonald, on behalf of the guests, expressed appreciation for the pleasant trip and proposed the toast of "success to the Tien Ma." He said her owners, Messrs. Kow and Banker, were the pioneers of the upper West River, for they had not only made travelling easy but also comfortable and rapid for the public who visited that part of the country. He had no doubt that with such facilities many in the near future would make a trip to Nanning, and he hoped that numbers would find it convenient to travel by the Tien Ma (hear, hear). The distance from Wuchow to Nanning was something like 370 miles and about three years ago it was a question of weeks to make that voyage. Now it could be accomplished in six days by the vessels of Messrs. Kow and Banker. (Applause.)

Mr. Kow, in the course of his reply, said - It is not often that trips of motor boats take place in Hongkong, nor in the Far East for that matter, especially in boats of such large dimensions as this one. But although I do not wish to take on the mantle of a prophet, I am of opinion that in the near future such trials will be, if not an everyday occurrence, at least very frequent. Great hopes have been expressed on all sides of the opening up of China by railroads and with this magnitude of system of water transport it is no more than what will do its share in this direction. Steamboats can navigate - hence the great rivers, but the ubiquitous motor boat of the river draught, burning kerosene as fuel, can penetrate beyond the limits of steam navigation. As kerosene can be bought all over China, it is in places a great boon, and there is a great future for this type of vessel.

In Canton there are scores, mostly pleasure boats of small size - burning gasoline it is true, but when the advantages of large craft for commercial purposes are appreciated, the demand is sure to increase by leaps and bounds. As a marine engineer, I am at first in common with the majority of my cloth, had a prejudice against the motor, which appeared to be more of a toy than a seriously useful engine. It is now all right in a small boat, and a few hours' pleasure and, incidentally, many an hour's vexation, toil, and ruffled temper when it breaks down. But after about 10 years' experience with "internal combustion engines" I have no hesitation in placing my faith on their future. There are motors and motors, stationary and marine. The former always give satisfaction because they perform their functions under almost uniform conditions. But with the marine engine, which is called upon to bear all sorts of unexpected strain, the chief of which is the varying load it has to carry by reason of the different speeds at which it runs, it requires to be reliable, well designed, and substantially built, or trouble is bound to ensue. That the Gardner possesses all of these desirable qualities is simply evidenced by the fact that the three motor ships to this, in which are installed Gardner kerosene engines, motor some 25,000 miles a year without ever failing. The Tien Ma may not be a "thing of beauty," but she has been designed for more serious work than show. With her three sister boats already on the run she will be a boon to the Chinese, from the high official to the humble farmer, travelling between Wuchow and Nanning. Where formerly it took weeks to cover the journey it now takes, but six to seven days, and the increased comfort afforded our native junk owners no description. Merchandise, too, reaches its market in a third of the time formerly occupied, and merchants much appreciate the accelerated service. The boat, as you will see, is far more substantial than would appear to be necessary. But the navigation of the river is not all plain sailing and the boats have many a narrow escape in the vicinity of the rapids. Mr. Banker, as the pioneer of this service, merits all praise for his foresight and perseverance in overcoming thousands of difficulties that these boats continue on the run. Most other men would have retired in the face of the almost insuperable trials and obstacles he encountered for the first year or two, not to mention his pecuniary losses involved. But he had faith, stick to his guns and worked hard, and this boat which you all have seen run so well to-day, is yet another proof of his pluck and perseverance. Gentlemen, let me again thank you for the pleasure your presence has given me, and for your good wishes, which I hope will be fully realized. (Applause.)

## ROBINSON'S

YOU CAN

## HIRE

A PIANO

\$10 PER MONTH

WITH \$3.00 A WEEK ON

YOU CAN PURCHASE

## WATKINS' CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

## Latest Novels

ARRIVE BY EVERY MAIL.

New Novels:

The Secret Paper, by Walter Wood.

The Red Rose of a Summer, by Louise Mack.

The League of the White Hand, by Oswald Crawford.

The House of Intrigue, by Percy White.

A Little Green World, by J. E. Backhouse.

A Honest Man, by Ralph Harold Brewster.

Spies of the K. I. S. S. by Wm. L. Quail.

A Royal Ward, by Percy J. Brewster.

The Cage, by Harold Deyrie.

A Sense of Humor, by Beryl Faber and Cosmo Hamilton.

Elizabeth Visits America, by Elmer Glynn.

The Romance of the City, by Roy Horman.

Second, by Frank T. Bullen.

Philip Lovelock, by Charles Owen.

The Lioness of Mayfair, by Anna Comstock De Beemont.

The First Law, by Lady Frobenius.

Where Billows Roll, by Allen Bates.

Other Things than Love, by Handyside.

A Young Man Married, by Sydney C. Grier.

The Tens of Desire, by Corrie Stanton and Heath Hosken.

The Liberty of Love, by James Blyth.

The Girl in the Blue Dress, by Richard Marsh.

The Alternative, by A. F. Slade.

The Sacrifice, by Sheila Kaye-Smith.

Set in Silver, by C. N. &amp; A. M. Williamson.

Darling, by Frances G. Burnet.

Peter Vandy, by Edwin Hugh.

The Flying Months, by Frances M. Peard.

The Terror by Night, by Ranger Gull.

Elizabeth Daventry, by Mademoiselle de Prat.

Barbery Sheep, by Robt. Hichens.

The Rapids, by Theodore Wilson Wilson.

Teash Austral Skies, by Louis Becke.

QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS

WILL ALWAYS BE ON DUTY TO DISPENSE PRESCRIPTIONS.

## WATKINS, CHEMISTS &amp; DRUGGISTS

31, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

DAY &amp; NIGHT TELEPHONE: 492.

## THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL

5 NIGHTS ONLY 5

COMING WEDNESDAY, August 11th.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

## THE MERRY LITTLE MAIDS COMIC OPERA CO.

The Enormously Successful Comic Opera

A WALTZ DREAM

For the First Time in Hong Kong

The Great Gaiety Theatre Success HAVANA

The Hit of the Century The World's Record Breaker

THE MERRY WIDOW

Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece

THE MIKADO

From the Savoy Theatre, London

Pre-Box Plan now open at

G. MOUTRIE &amp; CO. LTD

Doors open at 8.30 Commence at 9

Hongkong, August 8, 1909.

## THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong for VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE, VIA MOJIBORE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing date, 1909
AYMERIO	4343	J. Boyd	26th August
RUVERIO	6283	S. Shorton	23rd September
OKANO	4687	F. W. Davis	21st October
KUMERIC	6283	J. Mathie	18th November

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer Passengers. S.S. KUMERIC, sailing on the 29th inst., calls at Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

FAVORABLE EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., Limited, GENERAL AGENTS.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. LENOX For Freight & further particulars, apply DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR RUBEROID ROOFING

## THE ONLY ROOFING WITH 17 YEARS' RECORD.

Inexpensive and all ready to lay. Acid proof. Alkali proof. Vermin resisting.

No painting or coating required. No charge for accessories.

Light - Cool - Watertight. SAMPLES FREE.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., General Managers.

## UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

The Underwood Machine is the best in the market and has been awarded the grand prize at St. Louis Exposition.







Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamers	Leaves	From Colombo to	Due	From	Due
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said. Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at time of booking. Fares to London (including Suez) 1st Saloon £108.14 Single, £216.28 Return. 2nd £54.07 Single, £108.14 Return. In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:-

INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transit) STEAMERS

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steamers	Leaves	From	Due
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00
ARABIA	10.00	10.00	10.00

These Steamers will also call at Brindisi, Penang, Colombo, and at Marseilles. Fares to London (including Suez): 1st Saloon £108.14 Single, £216.28 Return. 2nd £54.07 Single, £108.14 Return. Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers. For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
KAIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	Saturday, Aug. 14, at Noon
RUBI	2540	W. R. Almond	Manila	Saturday, Aug. 21, at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to Shawan, Tones & Co., General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Leaves	From	Due
ALDENHAM	10.00	10.00	10.00
ALDENHAM	10.00	10.00	10.00
ALDENHAM	10.00	10.00	10.00
ALDENHAM	10.00	10.00	10.00
ALDENHAM	10.00	10.00	10.00
ALDENHAM	10.00	10.00	10.00
ALDENHAM	10.00	10.00	10.00
ALDENHAM	10.00	10.00	10.00
ALDENHAM	10.00	10.00	10.00
ALDENHAM	10.00	10.00	10.00

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are heated throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 2, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Leaves	From	Due
TJILATJAP	JAVA	10.00	SHANGHAI	10.00
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	10.00	JAVA	10.00
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	10.00	JAVA	10.00
TJIMAH	JAVA	10.00	SHANGHAI	10.00
TJIKINI	JAVA	10.00	JAPAN	10.00
TOIPANAS	JAVA	10.00	SHANGHAI	10.00

THE Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

YORK BUILDING, 1st Floor.

INDRA LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

This Steamship "INDRAWADI" will be despatched as above on or about 15th August. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, July 14, 1909.

THE BACK DOOR.

A SKETCH OF WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.

Reprinted from the "CHINA MAIL."

To be had at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5, Wyndham Street.

Price 30 Cents.

Shipping.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, fastest and most luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light and First-Class Cuisine.

Steamers	For	Leaving
HAITANG	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW	Tuesday, 10th Aug., at 2 p.m.
HAIMUN	SWATOW	Wednesday, 11th Aug., at 2 p.m.
HAICHOW	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW	Friday, 13th Aug., at 2 p.m.

For the convenience of Passengers, Steamers will arrive at, and depart from, the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). A reduction of 20 per cent on First-Class Fares to Foochow will be made during the months of August and September.

For Freight and Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, November 17, 1908.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

s.s. America Maru	- 5000 tons gross	Aug 30th, at noon
s.s. Hongkong Maru	- 6000 "	Oct. 2nd, at noon
s.s. Manshu Maru	- 5000 "	Dec. 10th, at noon

For particulars apply to K. MATSUDA, Manager, TOYO KISEN KAISHA, YOKOBU, YOKOHAMA.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship "ARRAGON APCAR," Captain A. SCHWAB, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m. This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a daily certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. (Occupying 24 days). Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (inland S.S.) to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 8 days in Japan. Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fares for round trip \$120. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, August 5, 1909.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (FLORENCE & TRIESTE UNITED COMPANIES). STEAM FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Marseilles, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all the above and South American Ports up to Callao. (Taking Cargo at through rates to Peking, Gulf and Bangkok, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Algiers and Malaga).

THE Steamship "ISOLA," Captain BELLIO, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLWITZ & Co., Agents, Hongkong, August 6, 1909.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE. FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK. (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship "WELSH PRINCE," will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1909. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, July 1, 1909.

THE Steamship "CARMARTHENSIRE," Captain DANIEL, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th August. The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. The steamer is specially adapted for service in the tropics being fitted with refrigerating machinery, and electric fans in staterooms. Doctor and Stewardess are carried. Fares to London £25. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, August 2, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS CO. FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

THE Steamers of the Chargeurs Reunis Co. proceed from Yokohama DIRECT TO SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route, thus affording a fast regular cargo service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

The S.S. "AMIRAL DUFFRENE," 10,000 Tons, Captain L. will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 18th September. For further particulars, apply to MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong, Hongkong, April 14, 1909.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Notice to Consignees

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER "CALDONIA."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be served out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:- From London, via Suez, Marseilles, From Australia, via Suez, Marseilles, From Ceylon, via Suez, Marseilles, From Calcutta, via Suez, Marseilles, From Bombay, via Suez, Marseilles, From Penang, via Suez, Marseilles, From Singapore, via Suez, Marseilles, From Malacca, via Suez, Marseilles, From Sumatra, via Suez, Marseilles, From Java, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Philippines, via Suez, Marseilles, From the East Indies, via Suez, Marseilles, From the South Sea Islands, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Pacific Islands, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Indian Ocean, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Atlantic Ocean, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mediterranean Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Black Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Red Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Persian Gulf, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Arabian Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Bay of Bengal, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Andaman Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Nicobar Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Lakshadweep Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Maldives Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Seychelles Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Comoros Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zanzibar Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Mozambique Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Swaziland Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Natal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Cape Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Orange Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Drakensberg Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Fouta Djallon Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Senegal Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Gambia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Guinea Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Sierra Leone Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Liberia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Ivory Coast Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Upper Volta Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Niger Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Chad Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Congo Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zaire Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Angola Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Namibia Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Botswana Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the Zimbabwe Sea, via Suez, Marseilles, From the



